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Crater National Forest

Oregon

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

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THE CRATER NATIONAL FOREST.

This Forest contains practically all that is left unappropriated of the former favorite hunting grounds of the Indians in this region. It lies in two blocks. The more northerly and larger block extends on the northwest to the crest of the Umpqua Mountains and on the northeast to the boundary of the Crater Lake National Park. Lake-of-the-Woods, Fish Lake, and Four Mile Lake are in the southern part of this block, which contains the southern end of the Cascade Mountains; the basin of Rogue River and its tributaries lies between the Umpqua Mountains and the Cascade Plateau, and drains them both. The trails which have been constructed by the Forest Service make available to tourists and pleasure seekers the trout streams, mountain lakes, hunting grounds, mineral springs, and other recreation features, while a mountain road to Crater Lake runs through the Forest.

The southern block of the Crater National Forest covers the northern end of the Siskiyou Mountains, and extends into California to the crest of the divide.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the public. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-renewing timber supply and a regulated streamflow. They support home industries and prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, while assuring to local stockmen continued use of the forage crop.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey an exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all. Do not hesitate to ask the Forest Ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS WERE DESTROYED.

The timber industry has been the main contributor to development on the Pacific Coast. Its revenues are shared alike by laborers, farmers, merchants, artisans, and professional men. If the timber were burned up many industries would be destroyed, and all citizens would suffer.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry is, and, if the timber is protected, will long be, the biggest industry on the Pacific Coast. At present it produces each year a revenue to the community of \$125,000,000. In this same region timber that would yield, at the same rate, a revenue amounting to \$40,000,000, is destroyed annually by fire.

This injury is as widespread as it is unnecessary. Even if you don't own a stick of timber you are interested in the income derived from its manufacture. Almost all of the money received from the lumber industry goes to pay for labor and supplies in the State in which the timber grew. On every thousand feet burned or wasted the people bear over 80 per cent of the loss. All the owner loses is the stumpage value.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

1. Remember that carelessness causes fires; precaution prevents them.
2. Do not toss away burning matches or tobacco. Bury lighted cigarettes and cigar stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into water.
3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building camp fires against trees, stumps, or logs, or in any vegetable matter. Build them on mineral soil by first scraping away the leaves and decayed vegetation.

4. Do not build larger camp fires than are necessary.
5. Extinguish all fires completely before leaving them, even for a short time.

The law requires these precautions.

Offenses against the Federal fire laws, passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of

\$5,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO YEARS,

OR BOTH, IF A FIRE IS SET MALICIOUSLY,

and

\$1,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR

BOTH, IF FIRE RESULTS FROM CARELESSNESS.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting public lands.

WHAT THE OREGON STATE FIRE LAWS PROHIBIT. HELP ENFORCE THEM.

1. Burning of slashings, choppings, woodlands, or brushland, between June 1 and October 1 without a permit and without care to confine the fire.
2. Setting or causing fire to be set on land of another without permission from the owner; willfully or negligently allowing fire to escape from your own land; accidentally setting fire on land of your own or of another and allowing it to escape without using every possible effort to extinguish it.
3. Setting of fire unlawfully with intent to injure property of another.
4. Willful destruction of any posted fire notice.
5. If fire occurs through willfulness, malice, or negligence, damages may be recovered in civil action against those responsible to the extent of double the amount of damage.
6. Persons or corporations are liable for the full amount of all expenses incurred in fighting fires caused in violation of the law.
7. One half of fine will be paid to anyone, except fire wardens employed by State, who furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one violating the fire laws.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS
PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Each Year Hunters, Campers, Tourists, and Forest Rangers
Contract Typhoid Fever or Enteric Disorders from
the Pollution of Streams.

Ordinary Care will Prevent Them. The Law Requires It.

Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands camp refuse or débris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Section 2131 of the laws of Oregon says:

If any person shall put any excrement, or any putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious substance in any spring, brook, or branch of running water, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor * * *.

Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest Ranger or to Dr. Calvin S. White, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

This map and folder is for your guidance and assistance when on the Crater National Forest. Your cooperation is asked in helping to prevent fire. See the suggestions printed on this folder. If you can, take a shovel along with you in your camp equipment. Nothing extinguishes a fire so thoroughly as shovelling mineral earth upon it. It is better than using water, unless you have barrels of it.

Put out any small fire you happen to find. Don't wait for the ranger or some one else to do it. It may develop into uncontrollable size before any one gets to it. If you can't control the fire with the equipment you have, secure tools from the nearest fire tool box as shown on the map. If the box is locked, break it open. Report the fire at once, if possible, to the nearest ranger, State fire warden, or to any one who can send out for necessary assistance.

LEGEND

- Wagon Road
- Trail
- Telephone Line
- Railroad
- School House
- Store
- Hotel
- Stage Station
- Fire Service Tool Box
- House
- Cabin
- Ranger Station
- National Forest Boundary



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Form 172

